

- The current treatment gap starts declining after age sixteen. Ninety-one percent (91%) of sixteen year-olds currently needing treatment do not get it, but among eighteen year-old juvenile arrestees, this figure has fallen to 50%.
- The treatment gap is largest for alcohol offenses, where 100% of those needing treatment do not get it, and lowest for property and other offenses. Younger arrestees, non-whites and females have lower proportions currently in treatment, as do juveniles arrested for alcohol-related and violent crimes.
- The greatest disparity in the proportion of juvenile arrestees needing and receiving treatment is in Memphis and Nashville, among youth under 17, and among both females and non-whites, especially non-white females. Alcohol and drug-related offenses and violent offenses also show the greater disparities.
- The FBI's Uniform Crime Report reveal that 19,500 juvenile arrests occurred in reporting Tennessee jurisdictions in 1995. Applying our point estimate on need for treatment based on all juvenile SANTA arrestees to this number, we can estimate that 43.4% of these 19,500 arrests, or about 8,000 arrests, involved juveniles needing substance abuse treatment.
- The 95% confidence limits for the number of Tennessee arrests in 1995, that involved juveniles needing treatment are 38.2% of 19,500 and 47.4% of 19,500, or about 7,000 and 9,000. Therefore, we can state with a 95% level of confidence that in 1995 the number of Tennessee arrests involving juveniles needing substance abuse treatment was between 7,000 and 9,000.

#### **Highlights of Selected Comparisons Between Juvenile and Adult Arrestees from the Tennessee SANTA Arrestee Study, 1995-1996**

- Since juveniles and adults were sampled and surveyed separately in this study, comparisons between them should be interpreted with caution. However, a few selected highlights of the juvenile-adult arrestee comparisons based on tables from these reports are given here.
- Juveniles sampled were somewhat more likely to be females (38%) compared to adults (24%) and to be non-white (62% and 46%, respectively).
- Twenty percent of juvenile arrests were for youth offenses, such as runaway, truancy, etc., compared to no adult arrests.

-- A higher percentage of juveniles were arrested for weapons offenses, stolen vehicles and other public disorder offenses, while a higher percentage of adult arrestees were charged with assault, traffic offenses, DUI, public intoxication